

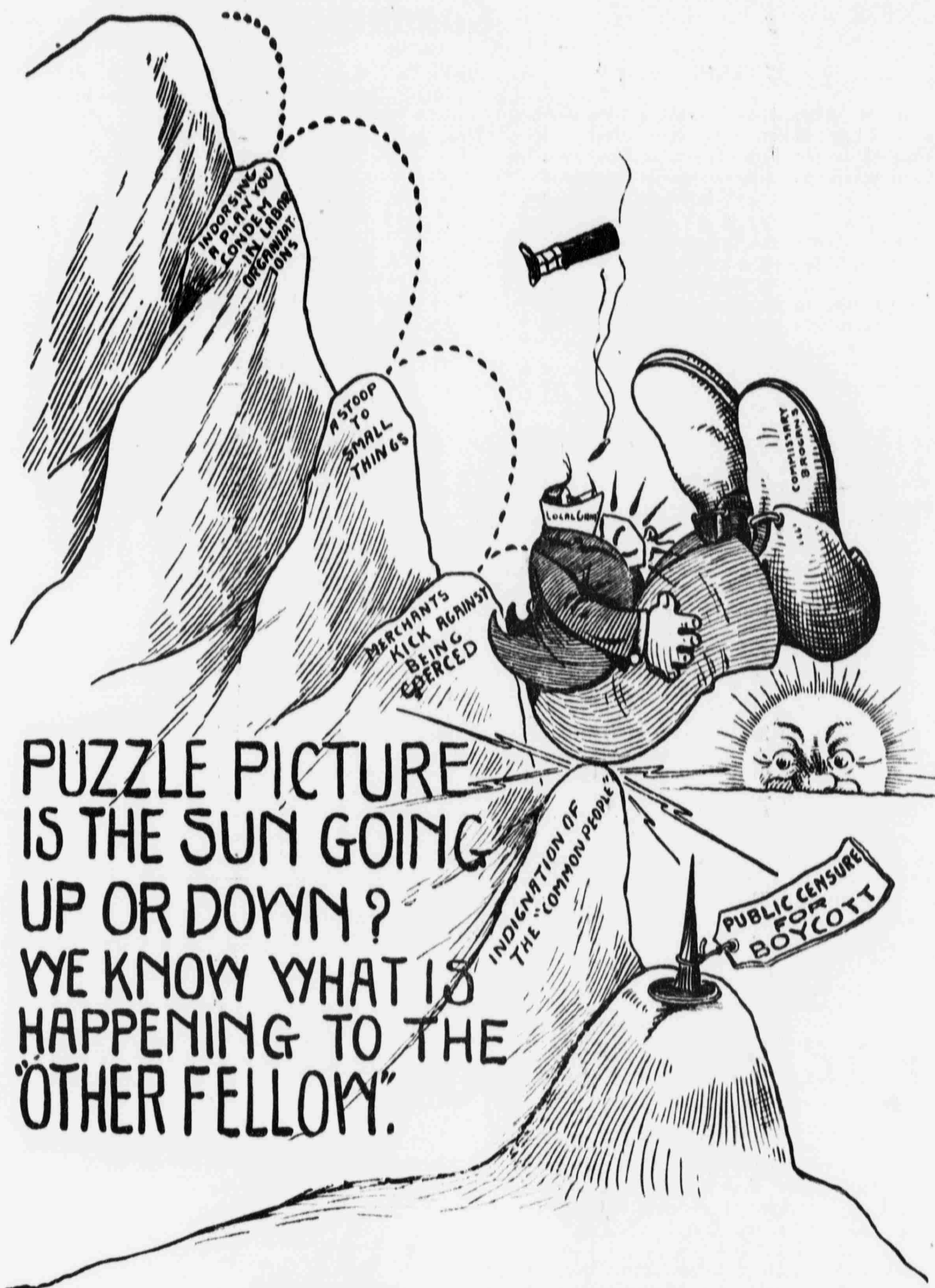
SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS

The News York Tribune says: "Unless some of the testimony adduced shall lead it off after big game again, the insurance investigating committee will confine itself this week to the lesser New York companies. These it will try to get out of the way before the inquiry closes with the first of the New Year. The committee dies a natural death with the opening of the Legislature. The members do not expect their work to be continued. The Provident Life is now in hand and there are half a dozen more of the small companies, some, however, of considerable importance, which they also wish to examine. This will take all of the coming week and will prevent any examination of the various assessment companies or of the many companies incorporated in other States. The foreign companies are anxious to be included in the record and many of them have pleaded earnestly with the committee to be examined. As they cannot be heard on the stand they have been asked to send in written reports, and these are now being put into shape to be included in the record. The committee regrets that its investigation has been so restricted. It wished to go into many departments of insurance, especially the technical side of the actuary's work, that has found itself unable to touch on that. A large amount of material, however, has been collected outside of the testimony taken on the stand and this, also, will be used by the committee in formulating its report."

Jewish relief work continues not only unabated but shows increased vigor. The commissioners describe the awful conditions which they are combating with all possible expediency and the obstacles which they encountered in their work. They express the opinion that it would be utterly impossible to investigate the claims of each place. The facilities for traveling through the country are so poor that it requires a day to reach a place fifty miles from the railways. Figuring on this basis a year would be required to make the rounds of riot-stricken towns. The mail and telegraphic facilities are likewise slow means of communication. It became necessary to start the work simultaneously at the various centers. At Kieff, a city where the Jews probably suffered the most, the commissioners found that 275,000 rubles had been raised locally as a relief fund. Berlin had sent 50,000 marks, and the commissioners contributed \$1,500 more until further investigations. It was feared that there may be further riots there. At Juseoka three hundred families were destitute, while at Woronka fifty families were without bread. Those who lost large amounts through the riots will receive money enough to make them self-supporting.

The Emperor of Russia has sanctioned the following anti-strike measures devised by the Council of Ministers: "Persons who incite others to strike, employees of the railways and telegraphs who go on strike, or those enjoying state rights who arbitrarily stop work are liable to imprisonment for any period up to sixteen months. Persons who attempt by force or by threats to compel others to strike may be imprisoned for any period up to sixteen months. Persons holding membership in associations which aim to foment strikes may be imprisoned in a fortress for any period from sixteen months to four years, with the loss of certain civil rights. Wages will not be paid during any period when work has been arbitrarily stopped. Employees whose health has been injured by the acts of strikers will be compensated. If they should be entirely disabled they will be pensioned, and if they should be killed or die from their injuries their families will be provided for."

To bankrupt the Russian empire is what the popular leaders urge their followers to do, in that they direct the destruction of the nation's credit. The proletariat organizations, through the "invisible government," threw a bombshell into the camp of the official government last night by issuing a manifesto following the form of an imperial document, announcing the bankruptcy of the Treasury, ordering the proletariat army everywhere to refuse to pay taxes



BUMPING THE BUMPS

of any description, to insist on the payment of wages in gold or silver, and to withdraw all their deposits from the savings banks in gold. The manifesto is a terrible indictment of the manner in which the bureaucracy has brought the country to financial ruin, asserting that the government has squandered not only the country's income but the proceeds of foreign loans on railroads, without schools or roads; yet, it is declared, there is no money to feed the soldiers and everywhere there are insurrections of the beggared and starved troops and sailors.

The Senate has passed the Panama canal emergency appropriation bill after a continued and lengthy debate. Speeches were made by Mr. Bacon in advocacy of his amendment requiring estimates for canal commission salaries; by Mr. Allison, who devoted himself largely to the details of the bill; by Mr. Culberson, who criticized the employment of Mr. Bishop; by Mr. Stone, who criticized the purchase of American ships to carry Panama supplies in face of the announced determination to go abroad for vessels under the conditions then existing, and by Mr. Newlands, who expressed the opinion that the construction of the canal should have been intrusted to the geological survey. A substitute for Mr. Bacon's amendment, offered by Mr. Hale, was accepted. It specifically requires that Congress shall be supplied with regular estimates of all salaries except those paid to laborers, skilled or unskilled. Otherwise the bill was passed as reported from the committee.

The executive committee of the Association to Prevent Corrupt Practices at Elections gave out at Albany a letter sent to Governor Higgins asking for legislation to reform election laws.

An immigration inspector in New York City reported that immigrants, doctored at foreign ports to hide traces of the disease, were admitted into this country suffering from trachoma.

The Unionists in Great Britain will, according to Alfred Lyttleton, base their campaign on the issue of Home Rule, the elections to be decided February 1.

Premier Rouvier made a moderate declaration of France's policy in Morocco, and the Chamber of Deputies sustained his policy by a large vote.

The President told a delegation of Shakers that while he sympathized with their plea for universal disarmament he did not believe it was yet possible.

Advices from Moscow say that a regiment of Grenadiers has mutinied and seized the arsenal. The Cossacks refused to obey orders to fire on the mutineers. The strike of the telegraphers continues. Riga is in control of revolutionary bands, though troops hold the water and electric light works. Many buildings have been burned, and two Russian warships have been sent to the port.